## METHODOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTHROPONYMS AS AN ONOMASTIC UNIT

Abdurahimova Durdona Tavakkaljon qizi

Master degree student of Fergana State University

Mirzayeva Dilshoda Ikromjonovna

The Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences, Senior lecturer, Foreign language faculty, Fergana State University

### Usmonova Dono Sotvaldiyevna

Head teachers of Fergana State University

**Annotation:** The article provides a methodogical and functional analysis of anthroponyms in onomastics, the most important branch of linguistics, based on convincing evidence of its stages of development in English people.

**Keywords:** *anthroponyms, nominator, onomastics, nominative, expressive, cultural functions.* 

Names (anthroponyms), like words in a language, perform different functions in a language. Before talking about the functional properties of anthroponyms, it is necessary to dwell on the functions of the language itself. Because anthroponyms are inside the language, it is impossible to understand and classify it without knowing its functions in speech.

Different information about language functions is given in scientific literature. Especially in the works of leading Russian and Uzbek linguists such as A.A. Reformatsky, V.A. Zvegensev, L.R. Zinder, V.V. Rozhdestvensky, S. Usmonov, A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, A. Berdialiev, A.E. Mamatov, this issue is covered in great detail.[1, 56]

Scientists emphasize that language cannot be imagined outside of society, and society cannot be imagined outside of language, and emphasize that language has five basic functions. A. Mamatov's work entitled "The 100 most important functions of the language" was published relatively later, in which this topic was studied in more detail. In this work, the author emphasizes the following: "...the performance of the language as a communication tool in society constitutes its communicative function, while expressing a certain message, image, influencing people, conveying it to the listener has an expressive-informative function, feeling it fulfils an expressive-emotional task by expressing excitement and emotion." [2, 74]

The main function of anthroponomy is the nominative function. Because the anthroponym first names the person to whom it belongs, confirms his identity. This function is unique to each style and is a universal function.[4, 51] But the most emphasized style is artistic style. Therefore, when the writer chooses the main character for his works, he takes this process seriously. Because in most cases, the reader remembers the product of artistic creation not by the name of the work, but by

968

# JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH VOLUME-6, ISSUE-4 (30-APRIL)

the name of the characters. Therefore, in many cases, anthroponyms are considered to have only the nominative function. But anthroponyms have several other stylistic and functional features that it would be a mistake to ignore them.

The main function of anthroponyms is communicative function.[3, 13] Because without anthroponyms, communication in society would be impossible or very difficult. That is why, before organizing any communication process, between the addresser and the listener, their names serve as an element that restores the quality of communication and ensures its concreteness. Using a person's name in the communication process helps to attract the listener's attention and increase communication.

Another important function represented by anthroponyms is expressive function. This function is mainly realized as a result of the use of different forms of personal naming.[5, 29] Because we express different attitudes to the communication process by addressing the person in different ways:

a) Fayziyeva Kamola Umidjon's daughter, John Fitzgerald Kennedy - the most complete form of naming a person - is mainly used in a formal style and provides formality and concreteness to the communication process;

b) Gulnoza, Charlotte - is typical for neutral communication and can be used in any way. It is often used by adults in relation to children or among peers;

c) Masha, Imronchik - the abbreviated form of the name - is typical for informal communication and is widely used mainly in conversational style. Shrinking, kissing, caressing, serves to increase emotionality.

Ensuring expressiveness and using a personal name depends on the speaker's culture of communication and the level of his relationship with the listener. In addition, intonation is also considered an element that ensures expressiveness, and any intonation used to address it increases different expressive colors.

The next function of anthroponyms is called cultural function. This function belongs to the linguistics of each nation, and personal names universally express the culture of that nation. For example, Uzbek names such as Yolchi and Oghiloy are not found in Kazakh and Turkmen nations, even though they belong to the same Turkic language family. Also, the influence of religion, which is an integral part of the culture of a certain nation, creates a different approach to naming, and through names we can learn the religion and cultural habits of certain individuals. In particular, religious names such as Muhammad, Abdullah, Mustafa are becoming a tradition in Muslim nations today, and through the cultural function, we are also aware of the culture to which a person belongs.

In conclusion, while talking about the stylistic and functional features of anthroponyms, it is also appropriate to comment on their specific types for the artistic style. Therefore, in works of art, they serve as an onomastic unit that is not found in other styles, provides stylistic color, and increases emotionality.

## **REFERENCE:**

1. ogli Melikuziev, A. L. (2022). HISTORICAL AND MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF PARALINGUISTICS. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 3 (10), 126–128.

2. Mukhammad, K. K., & ogli Melikuziev, A. L. (2022, December). THE ESSENCE OF NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (Vol. 1, No. 19, pp. 91-93).

3. ogli Melikuziev, A. L. (2022). HISTORICAL AND MODERN CLASSIFICATION OF PARALINGUISTICS. Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research, 3(10), 126-128.

4. Ikromjonovna, M. D. (2021). LINGVO-COGNITIVE AND LINGUCULTUROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PROVERBS AND MATALS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES. ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies, 10(3), 46-53.

5. Mirzayeva, D. (2020). OCCURRENCE OF PRAGMALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PAREMIAS. In ФИЛОСОФИЯ ИННОВАЦИЙ И СОЦИОЛОГИЯ БУДУЩЕГО В ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ: НАУЧНЫЙ ДИАЛОГ (pp. 233-235).

6. Мирзаева, Д. И. (2020). ТУРЛИ ТИЛЛАРДАГИ ПАРЕМИЯЛАРНИ БОШҚА МАДАНИЯТ ВАКИЛЛАРИ ТОМОНИДАН ИДРОК ЭТИЛИШ МУАММОЛАРИ. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА, 3(5).

7. Farxod-qizi, V. D., & Dilshoda, M. (2022). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI MAQOLLARDA" OVQAT" SEMASINING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TADQIQI. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 662-664.

8. Vaxobova, D., & Mirzayeva, D. (2023). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI MAQOLLARDA" OVQAT" SEMASINING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TADQIQI. Академические исследования в современной науке, 2(1), 60-66.

9. Mirzayeva, D., & Sanginova, D. (2022). ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ VA O 'ZBEK TILLARIDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARINING KONTEKSTUAL MA'NOSI VA TARJIMA MASALALARINING XUSUSIYATLARI. Science and innovation, 1(B6), 820-824.

10. Abdullayeva, N. A., & Mirzayeva, D. I. (2022). ABDULLA QAHHOR HIKOYALARIDA MAQOL VA MATALLARNING QO'LLANISHI. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(11), 64-69.

11. Toʻlanboyeva, G., & Mirzayeva, D. (2023). LINGVOKULTUROLOGIYA MAKTABLARI. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(6), 56-58.

12. Farkhod-kizi, V. D., & Dilshoda, M. (2023). LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF THE TERM "FOOD" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 3(1), 31-36.

13. Urmonova, M., & Mirzayeva, D. (2023). DETERMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "INTELLIGENCE AND UNINTELLIGENCE" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS. Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali, 3(3), 91-96.

14. Тошқўзиева, М., & Мирзаева, Д. (2022). ЗАМОНАВИЙ КОММУНИКАТИВ ЖАРАЁНДА МАҚОЛЛАРНИНГ ПРАГМАТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ВА УНИНГ

ТИЛШУНОСЛИКДА ЎРГАНИЛИШИ. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(12), 1008-1011.

15. Ikromjonovna, M. D. (2022). LINGUOCULTUROLOGY OF METAPHORS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 836-840.

16. Vaxobovna, A. Z., Ikromjonovna, M. D., & Kamolovna, X. M. (2022). INGLIZ TILIDA SOMATIK FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 2(13), 378-384.

17. Mirzaeva, D., & Boʻriyeva, O. (2022). THE REALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT" POISON" IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH PROVERBS AND THEIR LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS. Science and Innovation, 1(7), 618-621.

18. Mirzayeva, D. I., & qizi Oʻrmonova, M. F. (2022). "AQL VA AQLSIZLIK" KONSEPTIGA OID PAREMALARNING LINGVOMADANIY TADQIQI. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (Vol. 1, No. 21, pp. 60-65).

19. Tursunova, N., Mirzayeva, D., & Ermatova, Y. (2022). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILI PAREMALARIDA GENDER ASPEKTINING QIYOSIY-TIPOLOGIK TADQIQI. Science and innovation, 1(B6), 930-933.

20. Mirzayeva, D. I., & O'Rmonova, M. F. Q. (2022). Lingvomadaniy birliklar. Science and Education, 3(10), 654-658.

21. Mirzayeva, D., & Sanginova, D. (2022). CONTEXTUAL MEANING OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND FEATURES OF TRANSLATION ISSUES. Science and Innovation, 1(6), 820-824.